

The Next Crusade.

In the last two or three years of his life, Mr. Sumner seems to have been visited by some gleams of generosity and justice towards the South. Whether these sentiments proceeded from a magnanimous nature, which honestly recoiled before the disastrous results of the persecuting and cruel policy into which it had been warped by overpowering circumstances and pride of leadership, or however else we try to account for them, they brought him under the stern condemnation of his own people. The two most powerful impressions of his declining days were the sense of mortification and injury from this overshadowing cloud and the desire to have passed into law his supplementary Civil Rights Bill. He died with grief for the one in his heart and with a recommendation to a friend to take care of the other on his lips. This was his legacy to his party, and it is only charitable and not illogical to conclude that the extremism of his State counteracted his own tendency to relent and drove him back to his old position. When he died, the Massachusetts idea did not die with him. It is true that the Civil Rights Bill did not become a law, but that was due to temporary causes, and to apprehension of consequences which those who intend to pass it were not prepared just then to encounter. It will come up again. The very repugnance of the Southern people to accept the dogmas and doctrines which underlie it, their undisguised horror of its practical consequences, will serve as kindling to a flame only smothered, and swell the forces of a crusade not yet abandoned.

The objects of the bill are well known. Mr. Boutwell went very far when he advocated it as necessary and the surest means to extinguish the instinctive feelings of race, blood and color. He contended that these are evils, that they are dangers which threaten liberty, and that they can only be extirpated by early compulsory association of the young of both the white and black races, in schools, churches, colleges and almost everywhere else. *Harper's Weekly*, which some time ago had some words of concern for our deplorable condition in this State, advances to take position by the side of Boutwell. It says the passage of the bill is necessary to secure rights of the black race guaranteed by the results of war and the amendments to the Constitution. It insists that Federal legislation is indispensable to eradicate the prejudices which exist in the South against the inferior race; that the negro will not really be equal before the law until he is legislated into all those special privileges now denied to him in schools, colleges, hotels and railway cars. Like Boutwell, it characterizes the natural feeling of opposition to social equality as a mere prejudice, which can be made to pass away. As opposition to enlisting negroes in the Federal army and to giving them the ballot willed after they become accomplished facts, so will it die with the passage of this bill. It concludes that the party "action which maintains the constitutional and conceded rights of the citizen, will withdraw the negro, as such, from politics, and will leave prejudice only its own folly to feed on." Supposing this action to have been taken and the measure to be in full operation in all the South, its consequences will be fearful to contemplate. These we do not undertake to picture, nor do we care to present considerations derived from a view of the constitution of our society, to show why such a radical step should not be taken. They are such as a man accustomed to the social conditions of New York or Massachusetts, and embittered by the malignity of party and section, could not appreciate.

One statement that we have quoted from *Harper* strikes us as having force. We think the passage of the bill will indeed "withdraw the negro from politics," but not exactly in the way which is meant by the writer. Its first effect will be to give a shock and disturbance to the peace of the country, and to revive and embitter feelings between the two races which are now fast dying away. The next will be to sweep away from the negro, except in South Carolina and Louisiana, half and perhaps more of the advantages, pecuniary and educational, which he now derives from association with the whites. What Mr. Boutwell and *Harper's Weekly* term prejudice is a strong thing, and whenever it can assert itself, it will. An Act of Con-

gress can't change human nature. The next result will almost certainly be that the issue of race will take the place of party issue, and we shall have the white man's party and the black man's party. Something of that sort has already come about in Virginia, and if we are not mistaken, the tendency is that way in Arkansas and Mississippi, and it is notoriously so in Louisiana and Alabama. The lines will be drawn, and hardly a choice will any longer be left to men on which side to stand. They will be impelled by every sentiment and every consideration to stand with their race. That is the logical conclusion and the inevitable result of the Civil Rights Bill. Is it desirable for the black race that such an issue should be made? If they think so, they are not wise, and those who lead them along these paths of error and ruin are not their friends.

Enter Senator Morton, of Indiana, with his rush-light, to illumine the darkness of our scenery: "In regard to corruptions and disorders existing in South Carolina, there was too much truth in them," he said; "but they were not political, and members of both parties participated in them." Very remarkable information, indeed. How could any one other than a Radical engage in any of the corruptions which have marked the Radical sway here? No man other than a Radical could get even the office of Constable. Morton also said that what is known of corruption in the Republican party has been brought to light by its own diligent self-examination. He ought to come down here. He would make a splendid South Carolina politician.

THE FALLING FLAG.—Evacuation of Richmond—Retreat and Surrender at Appomattox. By AN OFFICER OF THE REAR GUARD. Such is the title of an unpretending little volume, which comes to us ruddy with the blaze of the camp-fire, ringing with the blast of the bugle and redolent with the smoke of the skirmish—a simple, unvarnished recital of the last gloriously-mournful experience which terminated under the apple tree of Appomattox—a tale of a part of a soldier's life, told in a soldier's own words, where the very absence of all attempts at display, the very simplicity of detail, go to the heart with an eloquence beyond all power of the rhetorician's art or the poet's tongue to effect.

To us who have lived through the days and hours so vividly recalled by this little book, when every pulse was a heart-throb of untold agony of suspense, when every breath was a sigh and every thought a prayer; to the men who fought and endured in the field; to the women who worked and prayed and suffered at home, "The Falling Flag" comes like a friend from a far country or a voice from the forgotten past, bringing memories unburied and ravishing, with a thrill that is anguish, the hopes of long ago. But to those who are to come after us, the boys and girls who are growing up around us—those who see honor and power and wealth in the hands of the most ignorant and degraded—who see vice in the high places of the land and the abomination of desolation come upon all that is pure and lovely and of good repute—to these this little volume is a priceless treasure. Its plain statement of scenes as they occurred, bearing truth and pathos in every line and carrying to every heart the weight of conviction, will show to the world that we of South Carolina in its past days are in no way responsible for the riot and misrule which dim her glory now, but that our fathers and brothers did all that men could do to avert the doom which lies so dark upon her to-day.

On the fatal field of Appomattox, our author tells us—and his words are borne out by official record—the Confederate soldiers "staked 3,000 stand of arms, all told—artillery, cavalry, infantry, stragglers, 'wagon-rats,' and all the rest, from twelve to fifteen thousand men. The United States soldiers, by their own estimate, were 150,000 men, with a railroad connecting their rear with Washington, New York, Germany, France, Belgium, Africa, 'all the world and the rest of mankind,' as Gen. Taylor comprehensively remarked, for their recruiting stations were 'all over the world.'" Was there anything to be ashamed of in such a surrender as this—or, rather, shall we not pay to them the tribute with which they made the earth and sky resound, as on that last day their leader appeared before them, "faithful, though all was lost?"

To South Carolinians, and especially to us of the middle country, this charming brochure is particularly interesting; its author, a well-known gallant cavalry officer, is from our neighboring town of Camden, and the regiment whose deeds are the theme of the story and to whose officers and men the book is dedicated—the 7th South Carolina Cavalry—was commanded by our honored fellow-townsmen, Col. A. O. Haskell. It is published by E. J. Hale, New York, and has heretofore been sold only by private sale. We learn that the first edition has already been exhausted, and hope that when the second is issued, the means for circulation will be more extended. I. D. M.

Tim. Hurley wants to establish a cotton factory in Charleston.

Letter to "His Excellency" from the Trial Justice Cooke, a Point-Blank Shot.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 6, 1874. To His Excellency F. Pickens, Governor of South Carolina. Sir: I have considered the proposition made by your Excellency yesterday, viz: that you would re-appoint me as a Trial Justice, if I would give you my pledge to support you for re-election. I do not learn from you or others that my removal was in consequence of any failure on my part to discharge honestly and faithfully the duties of my office. I have considered the matter, and decline your proposition. Your administration has impoverished the people at home and disgraced them abroad. I cannot pay such a price for that or any other office. I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, H. P. COOKE

The following is furnished as a recollection from the "point-blank shot." OFFICE OF H. P. COOKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW & TRIAL JUSTICE, ST. MATTHEW'S, S. C., Aug. 1, 1874.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I learned this morning, through the Secretary of State, that you have seen fit to remove me from my position as Trial Justice Orangeburg County. I cannot understand why you have acted thus, and cannot conceive any other reason than to wit: My brother, Judge Cooke, may have said things against you. If that be the case, you certainly did me great injustice. I do not know of any other reason. I was surprised beyond all surprise when I learned that I had been removed. My brother and I differ in many things. You, sir, have been my choice for Governor at the ensuing election, and I am a delegate (elected 1st August, 1874.) to the convention.

Sir, I have but one thing to ask—i. e., re-instate me immediately, and my course will meet your views. Some men may have sent you such information, but I deny ever having uttered one word against you; on the contrary, have taken a different view.

I am a poor man, and have made my daily bread for the last five years by my position. Sir, you have a great many enemies in my section and County generally, resulting from the Humbert matter. In all candor, I sincerely hope you will re-instate me, and ungratefulness I never will prove. I am, your obedient servant, (Signed) H. P. COOKE, Attorney at Law, Orangeburg County, St. Matthew's P. O.

SHAKING HANDS OVER THE BLOODY CHASM.—The Fifth Maryland Regiment, which has been camping at Long Branch, has paid a visit to the Monmouth battle-field in New Jersey. A correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, writing from Freehold, says: "Several distinguishing features combine to render the visit to the Monmouth battle-field by the Fifth Maryland Regiment of especial interest and significance. The presence of a Southern and Northern regiment of State militia on a revolutionary battle-field, clasping hands across the figurative 'chasm' of Mr. Greeley's oration, is regarded here as possessing a national interest and importance. Nothing could exceed the kind attentions and generous hospitality extended to the officers and men of the Fifth by the several thousand citizens assembled at Freehold to-day, and expressions of a fraternal feeling were openly manifested on all sides. It is quite a gala day at this village, flags flying from the hotels and other public buildings, and the streets thronged with people, who have assembled from miles around to greet the Southern soldiers."

THE WAGES OF SIN.—A New York journal, printed within range of the Plymouth Church organ, arraigns Beecher thus: "There was a time when Beecher was wholly a political parson—when he preached murder, and his text was 'Sharpe's rifle' instead of the Bible. All of us still remember his ribald witticism on the name of the contributor of a rifle—Killam—when he remarked, with the smile of a hyena, that 'Kill 'em' was a good word to send out to missionaries spreading the political religion of Beecher through the muzzle of Sharpe's rifle in Kansas. Hundreds of thousands of brave men were sacrificed in our late war, and more of their blood still clings unwashed and unatoned to Beecher's skirts than to those of any other of the promoters of that terrible strife which virtually began in Kansas. The crack of many a Sharpe's rifle fired from the pulpit of Plymouth Church is still sounding in our ears, and we know that every bullet therefrom pierced the heart of a loved husband, brother or son."

ARRIVAL OF ROLLING STOCK.—A portion of the rolling stock—consisting of passenger coach, baggage and second-class coach, two freight and two flat cars—for the Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad arrived here on Wednesday evening of last week, since which time the cars have been an object of general attraction and favorable comment. The people were quite unprepared for the agreeable surprise in store for them—the idea having prevailed that coaches and cars would be of insignificant dimensions, and, as in keeping with such proportions, of shabby design and inferior workmanship, whereas the very reverse is true. [Yorkville Enquirer.]

SUICIDE.—A young girl, named Lurima Cosgrove, aged fourteen years, and residing at Moulton, in Burlington County, N. J., committed suicide a few days ago, by taking laudanum, because her mother would not permit her to go to a dance in the neighborhood.

United States District Court.

The Court met in Greenville, August 5. Hon. George S. Bryan presiding. Captain W. E. Earle, sitting District Attorney, begged leave to draw the attention of the Court in regard to the Act of Congress passed in regard to the qualification of jurors, &c.

Judge Bryan delivered his opinion in a clear and deliberate manner. He said he desired to say a word to the general public in regard to the Act of Congress, and that there might be those who think it a hardship that those who cannot read or write should not be permitted to serve as jurors. He viewed the privilege not only as a distinction, but as having pecuniary advantages. It was an office coupled with a duty, and he held that no man ought to hold an office he was not capable of filling. He said that every jurymen was a judge—substantive individual judge—and it was expected of him that he should make up his judgment in the matter submitted to him, so as to do impartial justice to all parties. If called upon to pass on a bond or note, he should be able to read it for himself, and pass upon it, and not be compelled to depend on his neighbor to form a judgment whether the note be true or a counterfeit. He held that if there was no distinction between an American and another citizen, if he can't do the duty of an office he cannot fill, he is an aristocrat. He said that to the native and foreigner, to the white and colored man, this law was based on equal right, founded on equal duty, and no matter whether he was Republican or Democrat, Irishman or American, if he could not read nor write for himself the note, bond or libel, he is not entitled to sit as a juror. He said that the law was not based on color, or party, or section, but on equity; that a man who could not fill the office cannot do the duty or take the pay. He said he sat there as the exponent of the law, as the representative of the country, as the minister of the country, and he felt it to be his duty to speak in all honesty, without having any selfish motives in view; and although it might offend some, he thought it a righteous and an indispensable law. He said that parties coming into Court expected to have an intelligent trial, and to find honesty in the jury-box. He said that one jurymen could prevent a trial or conviction in a criminal and civil trial, and every jurymen was an independent judge, a final judge, and the United States expects to have an intelligent jury to pass upon cases. He hoped that his brethren, without distinction as to color or caste, would look upon this as a Republican law, for it was the desire, no matter whether it be in the North, South, East or West, to have intelligent jurymen everywhere. He said that no man should undertake to be a lawyer, a judge, a barber, a shoemaker, unless he was capable of discharging the duties of his profession, and, if incapable, he should not take pay for his services, holding that no man should require pay for services he could not perform, and he held the same as to a jurymen. The Court pays for work, for duty performed, and he held that the County should not pay a man for what he cannot do. He asked if it was republican or democratic to do so, and if one held any other doctrine, he was a usurper. After some further remarks as to why Congress had created this law, he said that the Government of the United States desired to secure justice to all of its citizens, and has wisely enacted that no man shall sit on a jury who cannot read a bond, note or libel, and any man who cannot comply with the requirements of the law, ought not to pretend to sit in a jury-box. As one proceeding from the Republican party, the duty is denied, and in doing so, it is done in no other feeling but that of friendship, and when it is denied, it is the demand of justice, and if a citizen from Kentucky, Indiana or Illinois came into this Court, it was expected to give all parties justice. He said he had carefully considered the matter, and hoped that no one in the sound of his voice would complain if denied to discharge an office he cannot perform, if not capable, they were not entitled to the right.

Several jurymen who could not come up to the requirements of the law were compelled to step aside, and an order passed to summon others.

THE NEW THEATRE.—The work on the new theatre, in Meeting street, is being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The walls have reached fifteen feet above the level of the ground, and a large force of brick-layers are constantly employed. As soon as the building is roofed, the work on the interior will be pushed forward day and night, so as to get the building ready for the approaching season. The theatre will be fitted up with plush chairs, 1,031 in number, independent of the gallery seats. On the first tier, and directly facing the stage, will be built twenty private boxes, capable of holding six persons each, while on the sides of the stage there will be four large boxes. All of these will be supplied with dressing rooms. There will be eight doors for entrance and exit. The contractor expects to lay the foundation of the Continental block of stores in front of the theatre during the early part of next week. [Charleston News and Courier.]

Reports from Iowa, Kansas, represent that the grasshoppers are doing great damage to the crops. The territory is devastated to the extent of 100 miles wide, from the Nebraska line to the Arkansas River. The corn and fruit is greatly damaged, and much suffering is apprehended. The insects came from the North-east and are going South.

The number of subordinate Granges now in operation is little short of 20,000. Iowa had the largest number on the 1st of June the date of the last report, being 1,994. Indiana had 1,968, and Missouri had 1,929, while the Kansas Grangers numbered 1,328. Illinois had 1,451 and Kentucky 1,101. The cotton and the Gulf States alone had 4,065 Granges. There are now Grangers in all the States. There are about thirty in Canada. The California Grangers are now organizing a national gold bank, with \$5,000,000 capital. Steps are being taken for a direct transfer of grain from the farm to purchasers in England.

GRANT TO RUN ON THE LIBERAL PLATFORM OF 1873.—The New York *Herald's* Long Branch letter professes to have information from authoritative sources that President Grant desires and expects the nomination for the third term, but not as a candidate of the Republican party, but a candidate of the anti-Republican and anti-Administration forces, and upon the Liberal Republican and Democratic platform of 1872-3. Leading Western Liberals have had a conference with the President a few days ago, when the above arrangement was made.

ALBERT STEIN.—At the ripe age of eighty-seven, Albert Stein, of Mobile, has passed away. Mr. Stein was a native of Germany, but had been in the United States a great many years. He was an engineer in the army of Napoleon I, and, through a long life, celebrated in Europe and America as a scientist of the highest order. He made a specialty of the hydraulic branch of his profession, and was, perhaps, without an equal in this particular. The noble water works of New Orleans and Mobile are his monuments.

Detroit judge to Daniel Smith: "Whiskey is what ails you, sir, and if some good kicker would get hold of you and boot you from Hamtramck to Springwells, it would do more good than a run of the fever. When I see a young man like you leaning round, clothes in rags, eyes red, nose red, boots out, pockets empty and feathers in his hair, I wonder why the lightning ever strikes anyone else. Take him back, Bijah, and when the Maria starts make him waltz up lively."—Free Press.

SECRETS.—The Washington *Chronicle* says it is best not to tell a secret at all, but if a person must tell it, "let him select the breast of a dead person, or that of the wooden or cast-iron figures in front of the cigar stores. If that is not advisable, let him get a large piece of adhesive plaster and cover his mouth with it. It is known by statisticians that but one important secret was ever faithfully kept by the party to whom it was given in confidence, and that party died immediately upon its reception."

Williamson Gunter, a respectable citizen of Jackson County, N. C., about sixty-three years of age, was killed near his residence on Scott's creek, on the 14th ult., by W. P. Allman, United States Deputy Marshal. Mr. Gunter was delinquent in some of his obligations at the United States District Court at Asheville, and Allman alleges that his duty required him to make an arrest, in doing which his own life became endangered, and in defence of which the fatal deed was committed.

Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, has just published a long history of that State's debt. He shows that Tennessee can't pay the interest on her debt of twenty-odd millions and extinguish the principal in less than twenty years. The State annually produces \$140,000,000, and her aggregate wealth is \$500,000,000. Gov. Brown says the rate of taxation which has been paid by Memphis, for all purposes—over four per cent.—would, if levied throughout the State, pay the whole debt in one year.

Payment made from the treasury by warrants during the month of July, 1874, was as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous \$7,665,672.11. War \$317,393,687. Navy \$272,827,632. Interior, Indians and pensions, \$295,849,078. Total \$1,651,637,608. The above does not include the payments made on account of the interest on the principal of the public debt of the United States.

INDIAN WAR.—The numerous telegrams from the frontier published during last month indicated an extensive Indian war. It now appears that whilst there have been a few slight conflicts with the savages, nothing like a general war exists or is to be apprehended. General Sherman says he does not consider the present Indian troubles as of any serious importance, and that they will die out as the season advances.

Whoever induced the President to break his golden rule of silence and make that speech at Atlantic City, was no true friend to him. We know of no man with whom silence in public is more truly golden, or whose speech is more a flimsy kind of currency. We think he would do well to stick to the specie basis in this matter of speech-making.—Boston Globe (Ind.)

The Philadelphia papers are complaining that there is no law to punish child-stealing. The Washington *Star* is of the opinion that if the kidnappers of Charles Ross are once caught, and turned over to a jury of eight or ten anxious parents in the neighborhood of his home, about the dusk of evening, they will be able to find a law that will suit the case.

Madame Lenoir Jousseran, a French lady of great wealth, who has just died, has bequeathed 10,000,000 francs for the erection of a vast hospital in the Faubourg of Paris; and to the State she has left a grand collection of works of art and artistic curiosities.

CITY MATTERS.—Subscribe for the PHENIX. Judge Mackey is in the city. He is running a muck against Radical Republicans and Radical Democrats. There is but one way to obtain business—publicity; but one way of gaining publicity—advertising. Advertising is to business what steam is to machinery—the grand propelling power. Squads of the different rifle clubs drill nightly. The uniforms are being prepared, and in a short time there will be a public display. Job printing of every kind, from a miniature visiting card to a four-sheet poster, turned out, at short notice, from PHENIX office. Try us. James Hutchinson, Trial Justice, of Edisto, has been removed by the Governor, and John King appointed in his stead. Political meetings are all the go, and the Court House walls nightly echo and re-echo the extravagant expressions of the loud-mouthed orators.

Mr. R. O'Neale, Jr., shipped a monster water-melon to Saratoga, yesterday. It was 36 inches long, 55 in circumference, and weighed 51 pounds. The approach of the new comet was heralded, yesterday morning, by a cold snap, which brought blankets and thick clothing into requisition. The Tex Unions and Grangers are sweeping over the entire State. Nearly every County paper we receive contains notices of the spread of these beneficial organizations. Gen. Asber Palmer has returned from the springs. His swollen feet have decreased in size and his appetite, as Domius Sampsom has it, is prodigious. The Camp Ground Tax Union was formed on the 31st ult., and the following officers elected: President—J. H. Kinler; Vice-President—T. N. Price, Sr.; Secretary—John Maxcey; Treasurer—N. J. Dubard.

It is reported that the mandamus pending before the Supreme Court to compel the Treasurer of the State to affix his seal to the certificates of indebtedness will not be issued until after the meeting of the Republican State Convention. Here is a rare opportunity for musical instruction free of charge. Professor W. H. Evans wants eight boys, between the ages of eleven and fourteen, with good voices and a talent for music. For further particulars, inquire at LyBrand's music store, on Saturday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock. The dramatic entertainment and ball, under the patronage of the Columbia Schuetzen-Verein, comes off this evening, in Schuetzen Halle. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, Messrs. Rosenberg, Kellner, Koenig and Arendt constitute the dramatic personnel. The entertainment will be in English and German. For the ball, a suitable orchestra has been secured.

OURSELVES.—We desire to inform the Barnwell *Sentinel*, Greenville *News* and other papers circulating reports relative to the PHENIX, that the proprietor knows nothing of their origin. There has been no proposition by Governor Moses or "any other man" for a sale of the paper. This is not the first time such reports have been circulated—in one instance, parties going so far as to make the announcement that they would run the paper in a peculiar way. The original proprietor of the PHENIX still owns it; and the probability is that he will continue to do so, and run it in the same course it has always pursued.

PHENIXIANA.—The strictest justice is sometimes the greatest mercy. The greatest bores are always persons of the smallest calibre. Gossip-mongers are persons who tear the bandages from social wounds and prevent their healing. The pale, sad-looking young men whom one occasionally meets in the street are not consumptive, are not mourning the loss of a friend, and are not divinity students. They are breaking in tight boots. A new thesaurus is now going through the press, in which occurs the following word and definition: "Grantman—A relative; a good fellow; one who never refuses to drink." LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Jacob Levin—Furniture at Auction. Meeting Chicora Tribe. A. C. Kaufman—Directors' Meeting. J. H. Kildan—To Rent. HOTEL ARRIVALS, August 5, 1874.—Wheeler House—W. M. Jacobs, Augusta; H. Sparrick, Aiken; R. B. Carpenter, Richland; J. Jenkins, Augusta; J. D. Blanding, Sumter; J. A. Turrentine, N. C.; R. S. Fraser, Georgetown; C. L. Skeels, N. Y.; L. D. DeSaussure, S. S. Solomons, Charleston; T. J. Lloyd, U. S. A.; Miss Dozier, S. C.; E. S. J. Hayes, Lexington; A. Pope, N. C.; J. O. Boyd, U. S. N.; J. M. Ramsey, N. Y.; J. H. Schreiner, Charleston; R. D. Lee, Sumter; T. O. James, N. C.; A. A. Post, wife and child, Acton; W. A. Bradley, Augusta; S. McGowan, Abbeville.